

Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA

§ 1455.11

tribal government, to support fish and wildlife populations in the area.

Farm land means the land that meets definition of “farmland” in § 718.2 of this title.

Forest land means land at least 120 feet wide and 1 acre in size with at least 10 percent cover (or equivalent stocking) by live trees of any size, including land that formerly had such tree cover and that will be naturally or artificially regenerated. Forest land includes transition zones, such as areas between forest and nonforest lands that have at least 10 percent cover (or equivalent stocking) with live trees and forest areas adjacent to urban and built-up lands. Roadside, streamside, and shelterbelt strips of trees must have a crown width of at least 120 feet and continuous length of at least 363 feet to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams, and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if they are less than 120 feet wide or an acre in size. Tree-covered areas in agricultural production settings, such as fruit orchards, or tree-covered areas in urban settings, such as city parks, are not considered forest land.

Privately-held land means farm, ranch, or forest land that is owned or operated by an individual or entity that is not an entity of any government unit or Tribe.

Ranch land means land that meets the definition of “farmland.”

State or State government means any State or local government, including State, city, town, or county government.

Tribal government means any Federally-recognized Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group, or community, including pueblos, rancherias, colonies and any Alaska Native Village, or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601–1629h), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Wildlife-dependent recreation means a land use involving hunting, fishing, wildlife-observation, photography, environmental education and interpreta-

tion, or other activities as determined by CCC.

§ 1455.10 Eligible grant applicants.

(a) A State or Tribal government may apply for a VPA–HIP grant.

(b) Any applications received by an individual or entity that is not a State or tribal government will not be considered.

§ 1455.11 Application procedure.

(a) *Request for applications (RFA)*. CCC will issue periodic RFAs for VPA–HIP on www.grants.gov, subject to available funding. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable RFA, applicants must file an original and one hard copy of the required forms and an application.

(b) *Single application*. A State or tribal government must include all proposed activity under a single application per RFA review period. Multiple applications from an applicant during a single RFA period will not be considered. The applicant is the individual State or Tribe; any application from any unit of the State or tribal government must be coordinated for a single submission of one application from the State or Tribe.

(c) *Incomplete applications*. Incomplete applications will not be considered for funding. However, incomplete applications may be returned, and may be resubmitted, if time permits.

(d) *Providing data*. Data furnished by grant applicants will be used to determine eligibility for the VPA–HIP benefits. Furnishing the data is voluntary; however, the failure to provide data could result in program benefits being withheld or denied.

(e) *Required forms*. The following forms must be completed, signed, and submitted as part of the application; other forms may be required, as specified in the applicable RFA:

(1) Application for Federal Assistance;

(2) Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs; and

(3) Assurances—Non-Construction Programs.

(f) *Application*. Each application must contain the following elements; additional required elements may be specified in the applicable RFA: